

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

MAY 26

WELCOME TO DOCTOR PERRET.

To Dr. F. A. Perret The Advertiser extends a "welcome to our city!"

Doctor Perret is on his way home to Italy, where he keeps a couple of volcanoes in his back yard, and they are not tame ones either, after a very successful tour of examination of the recent violent eruptions in Japan. While he was away both of his volcanoes, Etna and Vesuvius, have misbehaved.

Doctor Perret is no stranger in Hawaii, he having spent three months in Hawaii in the summer of 1911, having then initiated the systematic observations of Kilauea which Professors Jaggar and Wood are now continuing, and delivered a most interesting lecture, illustrated by his own photographs.

The Italian government knighted Doctor Perret for the distinguished service which he rendered in having predicted the Messina earthquake and given such warning that many troops were moved away from the city just in time to avoid destruction.

A brief visit will be made by the doctor to Kilauea, after which he will resume his journey.

WHEAT, SISAL AND SUGAR.

The enormous increase in the wheat crop of the United States and Argentina has already caused a rise in the prices of sisal and hemp fibre. The Hawaiian sisal industry is therefore a direct beneficiary of the American wheat farmer's prosperity.

Every bread-eater in the Territory will eventually be the gainer through the lowering of flour prices which will follow cheap wheat. Based on the July values of eighty-five cents at Chicago, bread should be ten per cent cheaper a year hence than it is now.

Cheaper food in Hawaii should be an important factor in the reduction of the cost of production of our staple crops. This, in turn, will tend towards greater profits on sugar, coffee, pineapples or any other crops which Hawaii produces for export.

Harking back to the sisal industry the world's surplus stock of this fibre is rapidly disappearing. It is estimated that there is now barely more sisal fibre than will be required by manufacturers of binding twine to care for the bumper small-grain harvests of 1914. Hence sisal prices and sisal profits are sure to be materially higher for the next ten-year-period or until a world's surplus again accumulates.

MEN, NOT MEASURES.

Human beings instinctively attach themselves to men, not to things. The principles for which an army is fighting are always secondary to the personality of the leader. The general himself, not his cause, is the real agent by which victories are won.

The Old Guard fought for Napoleon, not for any special principles of government. The Twelfth Legion fought for Caesar, not for the homes and penates of the people in Rome. The Ironsides were ready to follow Cromwell into the jaws of hell if necessary, not because he was a Puritan but because he was a soldier.

So in Mexico no faction is fighting for constitutional government, for more liberal laws or from pure brotherly love. The Federals continue to fight for Huerta as long as he is powerful enough to hold them down, and no longer. The northern rebels stand by Villa because he knows how to win battles for them—and keeps on doing so. Already Carranza and constitutionalism are fading away in the red mists of Torreon and Tampico. The southern rebels flock to the banner of Zapata because he can satisfy the tigerish hate of their savage Indian ancestry, says the Los Angeles Times.

To talk of instituting a constitutional government in Mexico that shall eliminate these fighting leaders, or set them on one side, is a waste of breath. As well expect hungry dogs to stop snarling over a juicy bone while superior human intelligence adjudicates to each his legal rights in the bone aforesaid. The men who have followed a fighting fury will never submit to the setting up of a pacific puppet. The soldier leader must be conquered by a greater show of force than they themselves can muster; they can never be eliminated by well-meaning commissioners working out nice theoretical settlements in far distant and peaceful lands. The pacification of Mexico cannot seem so simple as repeating the alphabet even to those whose hopes are set on the A. B. C. arbitrators, about to meet amicably in the pretty Canadian summer resort.

FEMINISM MEANS WHAT IT SAYS.

There is a chuckle and a touch of truth in the fact that Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, of the feminist vanguard, ended her revolutionary lectures with a word upon dressmaking. The ending was accidental. But so many other feminists of our acquaintance are fond of turning in the same direction that the incident takes on importance, says the New York Times.

The earlier woman's rights movement in this country and elsewhere had a good deal of masculinism about it. Trousers and stiff collars were the outward and visible signs of a sex astray. The new idea about woman then held was that her business was the imitation of man.

It is the sane and refreshing side of the feminist movement of today that it contemplates no such abnormality. The very name of the thing explains that woman is not trying to be a man, but merely to be herself—more intensely and more completely than ever before. It is not mere chance that your modern feminist pays as much attention to her frocks as to her soul. That is her philosophy, her rule of life.

And, esteeming feminine charm as highly as we do, it is surely permissible to hope that in this regard her philosophy may never falter.

ONE BILLBOARD ORDINANCE.

After many years of quibbling Denver has a billboard license law which can be enforced. It is not as drastic as might be desired; it gives the billboard trust more leeway than many deem advisable, but at least it is a step forward, says the Denver Times. With a license fee of one-half of one per cent square foot, the income to the city will be considerable. The ordinance also will result in glaring signs on building walls being done away with, since the outdoor advertising men declare they no longer can afford to purchase paint for this purpose and pay the license fee. Billboards on buildings will be limited to ten feet in height and must comply with the fire laws. One of the main victories in connection with the passing of the ordinance was the agreement reached upon the clause prohibiting the erection of billboards of any size or character within 300 feet of any park or boulevard system. Under this provision many billboards already erected along the boulevards and parkways for which the people of Denver have been taxed tens of thousands of dollars must be removed, and in future the beauty of these boulevards and parks will be unmarred by advertisements. This is another step toward preserving the reputation of the "City Beautiful."

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

Although the latest press despatches from Washington report the state department officials hopeful of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Mexican situation, the hope appears not to be shared elsewhere. The European chancelleries are openly anxious regarding the fate of their various nationals in Mexico; the Huerta representatives in the little Ontario city of Niagara Falls make no attempt to conceal their anxiety lest delay on the part of the South American mediators precipitate further horrors in those cities threatened by the Constitutionalists in arms and by the anti-Huerta sympathizers, plotting towards the final overthrow of the Dictator and planning outrages that would at once bring to an end the pacific intentions expressed from Washington; the foreign residents in the City of Mexico and other threatened points, by their actions, show that they have no share in Washington's optimistic expectations.

The air of secrecy that is thrown around all the deliberations of the mediators, the extreme privacy that marks all the conferences between the American and Mexican delegates and the representatives of the A. B. C. Republics, and the marked disinclination on the part of each not to take the public into confidence regarding progress made lead to the impression, growing each day stronger, that no progress is being made at all. The scant reports given out only add to the conviction of the watching world that the delegates and the conferees have not even succeeded in reaching any grounds upon which further negotiations may be based. Huerta's reiterated refusal to allow the elimination of himself as one of the possibilities upon which the fabric of a provisional government may be reared adds to the general confusion in the public mind and helps materially in forming the prevalent opinion that developments in Mexico will precede tangible results at Niagara Falls.

The "Drunk Indian," as a correspondent in the City of Mexico styles Huerta, appears to be playing his usual intensely selfish game, holding on to power as long as there appears the least possibility of benefit to himself, but ready to let go and dodge responsibility the minute developments in Mexico grow to that degree that the mob wrath will be let loose upon the foreigners and anarchy succeeds to the governmental debauchery that has distinguished his administration. His hope, apparently, is to so aggravate the populace as to precipitate an anti-foreign reign of terror, the blame for which he can turn upon the Villistas and make the Constitutionalists the party against which America will train its guns.

The Canadian press, which is watching the proceedings at Niagara Falls intently, shows no evidence that it expects anything satisfactory to result from the deliberations. The Vancouver Province, regarded as one of the clearest thinking journals of the Dominion, can see no end in sight for the Mexican embroglio except active and determined intervention by the United States, and even to that intervention it sees no immediate end. The inevitable advance into Mexico will be, according to the Province, along "the road to hell," and the order to march will have a seriousness which the Canadian organ believes has not yet dawned upon the mass of the American people.

"The fatal habit of assuming that the Mexican has the same point of view on the subject of the military power of the United States as the American himself is quite likely to receive an unexpected shock," says the Vancouver editor. "No one doubts," he continues, "that in the end the United States can crush Mexico, but there are very grave doubts as to when that end will be. To the average person Mexico seems a little country tucked away under the great and overwhelming mass of the United States. But for purposes of defence and offense Mexico is exceedingly well situated. Its defence is simple, because the lines are all interior and narrow down towards Mexico City. There are thousands of square miles of rocky, mountainous country on either side of the railways and any attacking force must stick to the railways.

"For offensive purposes, it must be remembered that there are no less than 1400 miles of border between the United States and Mexico. On the Mexican side of the border there is nothing but devastation, but on the American side there are enormous areas of more or less settled and rich country which offers a sphere of operations which the late rebels will be almost certain to seize. The Texas Rangers, and the state militia of New Mexico, Arizona and California, will probably have their work cut out guarding this border from raiding bands bent on plunder.

"The simplest way of getting money to pay troops is to allow them to take it where they can find it. That has been the Villa and Carranza method and is it likely that it will change? To the Mexican mind, especially the Mexican rebel mind, these border states offer plunder galore, with not more risk than usual. The Mexicans move fast, are well mounted and, thanks to the United States, well armed. They may not be able to shoot very straight at long range, but they have had lots of practise lately and according to reports published all over the United States, while they were operating against the Federals were splendid fighters, with lots of dash and pluck. Bands of 250 or 300 at a time can cross the frontier and rendezvous at some place miles in the interior. Whenever attacked they can split up and once more reassemble. Wherever they go they will leave a terrible trail. They can be beaten dozens of times and killed off one by one, but meanwhile what of the country through which they have passed? Any man who was in the South African war and remembers De Wet, can realize what such warfare will mean and De Wet was a gentleman and a patriot; not a brigand with murder and rape as his pastime in life.

"The terrible part of what may well be a phase of the Mexican war is that the United States itself armed and gave strength to this force. If it was a formidable force upon which the United States trusted for the elimination of a well-entrenched and famous fighter is it not more formidable now with a great and rich country open to its raids? A faint attack at one point and a real raid at another and 1400 miles of open frontier to guard will keep a defence force on the alert. If ever retribution for a mistaken policy followed hard on the heels of the mistake it seems as if it were about to do so now. Guarding the border from such raids will probably be the first care of the United States. If patrols of fifty men to every mile are placed there is work alone for seventy thousand men. That is where the volunteers will be wanted, while the regulars take care of the advance.

"Truly it is said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

UTILIZING A VOLCANO.

If there is any form of frugality or money making and saving not practised by the Swiss, it is yet to be discovered. They utilize everything that can be utilized from hailstones to bent hairpins. Doctor Kleiber, a Swiss government chemist, during a recent visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum, analyzed the Vesuvian ashes and debris, and found that they contained a large percentage of potash suitable for the manufacture of fertilizer.

Germany has practically had a monopoly of potash and exports large quantities of potash fertilizer to the United States. This monopoly is already menaced by the discovery of potash in the bed of a dry lake in Inyo county, California, and by the perfecting of a process by which potash can be cheaply extracted from the immense bodies of seaweed on the coast of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. The German potash makers will now lose their monopoly of the European potash market, for Doctor Kleiber is arranging with the Italian government for developing the potash thrown out of the crater of Vesuvius.

A member of the Nova Scotia senate has introduced a method of vindictive outraged honor that has at least one prominent feature to commend it. Instead of the crude and ancient custom of presenting his enemy with his card suggesting a clash of rapiers or pistols and twenty paces, he simply reached over and tweaked his nose. This simple, prompt and painless performance is distinctly modern and satisfies the chief requirement of the code. — Vancouver Province.

AMERICANS' MOTHER TONGUES.

The English and Celtic (including Irish, Scotch, or Welsh) group was the largest among the 32,243,382 persons of foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, who represented 39.5 per cent of the total white population of this country, according to the mother tongue bulletin which has been issued recently by Director William J. Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. By mother tongue is meant the native language, or that spoken before immigration, and the report covers all white persons of foreign stock, including the foreign born and also the natives, one or both of whose parents were foreign born.

As thus reported, the total foreign white stock whose mother tongue was English and Celtic (including Irish, Scotch, or Welsh) numbered 10,037,420. This number represented 12.3 per cent of the total white population of the United States in 1910, which was 81,731,957. The German group numbered 8,817,271, or 10.8 per cent; Italian, 2,151,422, or 2.6 per cent; Polish, 1,707,640, or 2.1 per cent; Yiddish and Hebrew, 1,676,762, or 2.1 per cent; Swedish, 1,445,869, or 1.8 per cent; French, 1,357,169, or 1.7 per cent, and Norwegian, 1,009,854, or 1.2 per cent.

The number of persons in the United States of foreign white stock reporting other principal mother tongues were: Bohemian and Moravian, 539,392; Spanish, 448,198; Danish, 446,473; Dutch and Frisian, 324,930; Magyar, 320,893; Slovak, 284,444; Lithuanian and Lettish, 211,235; Finnish, 200,688; Slovenian, 183,431; Portuguese, 141,268; Greek, 130,379; Serbo-Croatian, 129,254 (including Croatian, 93,036; Servian, 26,752; Dalmatian, 5505, and Montenegrin, 3961); Russian, 95,137; Roumanian, 51,124; Syrian and Arabic, 46,727; Flemish, 44,806; Ruthenian, 35,359; Slavic (not specified), 35,195; Armenian, 30,021; Bulgarian, 19,380; Turkish, 5441; Albanian, 2366; all other, and those whose mother tongue was unknown, 313,834.

SINCE EVE ATE THE APPLE.

Stuart W. Cramer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, blames the present condition of the cotton goods business on the ladies. He says that sixty per cent of the mills turn out sheetings and other standard goods. These are all right. Twenty per cent manufacture dress goods, for which silk has been substituted to a great extent. These have suffered considerable loss. The remaining twenty per cent manufacture petticoats and other articles of lingerie, which the ladies have discarded entirely or for which they have substituted silk. The demand for this class of women's wear has fallen off tremendously. Cramer says that elimination of cotton goods as materials for women's apparel is the biggest single factor in the financial depression among cotton manufacturers.

NOMINATIONS IN THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Under the new bylaws of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu the nomination and election of the directors and officers rests entirely with the membership of the organization. Therefore, it would seem that in the interests of that spirit of harmony and co-operation which is to mark the proceedings of the new commercial organization the letter of the organic law should be followed. The choice of nominees, if the official "slate" is to be adopted, will rest with an actual majority of four men out of the seven who composed the nominating committee. This is a subversion of that ideal of equality among all the business interests of Honolulu which must become the dominant sentiment of the civic body if the "get-together idea" is to prevail.

From the beginning the business of the chamber of commerce of Honolulu ought to be transacted in strict accord with the rules or bylaws.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The United States will soon have a chain of military posts extending from Guantanamo, through Panama, Hawaii, and Guam to Manila. We may need them when we least expect it.—Kansas City Journal.

The rendition of "Love's Labor Lost" by the students of Oahu College, last night, was a real treat. They entered into the spirit of the comedy heartily, and gave their audience a delightful evening. The play was given on the campus, with the great trees illuminated by electric lights overhead, and soft turf underfoot. It will be repeated tonight at eight o'clock.

The Republican party of Hawaii occupies a choice strategic position for the fall campaign, but by no means an impregnable position. This is no "yellow dog" year nor any time to leave weak places along the line. With good candidates the party can sweep the field and later perform the very necessary territorial and municipal housecleaning, but the usual stripe of office-seeker will stand no more chance of winning public support than two years ago, when the inferior candidates dragged the acceptable ones down with them. Honolulu, especially, looks to the G. O. P. for a good ticket, and, lacking such will refuse support to the party. It may be inconsistent to pick a poor Democrat because there is no good Republican offering, but in such inconsistencies only have the voters been able to rebuke their own political leaders in the past.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.
(Island Produce Only) May 22, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.			Green Peas, lb.....		
Fresh Chicken Eggs	33	@ 40	Peppers, Bell, lb.	8	@ 10
Fresh Duck Eggs	25	@ 25	Peppers, Chile, lb.	5	@ 10
Hens, lb.	25	@ 25	Pumpkin, lb.	1	@ 1 1/2
Roosters	25	@ 30	Rhubarb, lb.	2	@ 3
Broilers	35	@ 35	Tomatoes, lb.	2 1/2	@ 3
Turkeys	35	@ 35	Turnips, white, lb.	2	@ 2
Ducks, Muscovy	40	@ 40	Turnips, yellow, lb.	2	@ 2
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.50	@ 5.50	Watermelons	25	@ 75
Live Stock—Live Weight.			Fresh Fruit.		
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	10	@ 12	Bananas, Chinese bunch	25	@ 50
Hogs, 150 and over	9 1/2	@ 11	Bananas, cooking, bunch	75	@ 1.00
Dressed Weight.			Figs, 100	100	@ 1.00
Fork, lb.	16 1/2	@ 20	Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	75	@ 1.00
Mutton	7	@ 10	Limes, Mexican, 100	75	@ 1.00
Beef	9	@ 10	Pineapples, doz.	1 1/2	@ 2
Calves	12	@ 13	Strawberries, quart	2	@ 20
Potatoes.			Beans—Dried.		
Irish	1.25	@ 1.75	Lima, cwt.	10	@ 10
Sweet, red	75	@ 1.50	Red Kidneys	10	@ 10
Sweet, yellow	75	@ 1.50	Calico	10	@ 10
Sweet, white	75	@ 1.50	Small Whites	10	@ 10
Onions.			Peas, Dried	10	@ 10
New Bermudas, lb.	@ 3		Grain.		
Vegetables.			Corn, small yellow, ton	@ 37.50	
Beans, String, lb.	2 1/2	@ 3	Corn, large	@ 35.00	
Beans, Lima in pod	2	@ 4	Miscellaneous.		
Beets, doz. lb.	@ 2		Charcoal, bag	35	@ 50
Cabbage, lb.	@ 2		Hides, wet-salted	12	@ 14
Carrots, lb.	@ 2		No. 1	10	@ 10
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.00	@ 2.00	No. 2	10	@ 10
Cucumbers, doz.	40	@ 50	Kips	13	@ 14
			Sheep Skins	15	@ 25
			Goat Skins, white	10	@ 20

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Storeroom 112 Queen street, near Maunaloa. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wire address UREP.

A. T. LOSEPEY, Superintendent.

BURGLARS GET AWAY WITH BARTLETT JEWELS

What has turned out to be one of the most daring robberies that has occurred in Honolulu in some time took place between the hours of eleven Saturday evening and seven o'clock Sunday morning, jewelry to the value of \$4000 being stolen from the residence of Charles G. Bartlett at Kaa-lawai.

From the evidence secured by Mr. Bartlett, the robbery was the work of persons who are expert housebreakers, and the fact that they did not touch considerable silverware, but confined themselves to jewelry only, leads him to believe that the crooks made a careful study of the premises before entering the house.

Mr. Bartlett had returned from town shortly before eleven o'clock Saturday evening and retired a few moments later. He arose shortly before seven o'clock Sunday morning, and on entering the bathroom found that the screen door had been forced open. A hurried search was then made of the house, and it was discovered that a greater part of Mrs. Bartlett's jewelry was missing.

A secret investigation has been going on in the detective department, but no information can be gathered from them as to what progress has been made, except that it is reported in the detective headquarters that they suspect two white men who were seen loitering around the place last week.

COOPER TO DEVELOP PALMYRA HOLDINGS

Judge Henry E. Cooper stated yesterday that he is planning to plant his entire Palmyra holdings in coconuts. About two-thirds of the area suitable for this crop is already covered with a natural forest of palms. When the entire area is planted Judge Cooper says he will put up a large copra and oil mill at Palmyra. He does not expect to incorporate a company, but will conduct the plantation as a private enterprise.

WOUNDED SOLDIER IS FOUND IN PARK

Private Armon of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, was found bleeding and unconscious in Kapiolani Park by Charles Stillman and Sonny Macfarlane late Saturday night. He was taken to the post hospital at Fort Ringer, and last night was reported out of danger. Armon is suffering from a scalp wound and a number of cuts on his body. He refused to say how he received his injuries.

FARRINGTON PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF REGENTS

Wallace R. Farrington was elected president of the board of regents of the College of Hawaii at a meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. Prof. J. S. Donagho withdrew as acting dean of the school owing to the fact that he contemplates a trip to the mainland shortly. Prof. Young will serve until the arrival of the new dean about the middle of June.

RICH BRITISH SYNDICATE BUYS IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, before leaving for Los Angeles last night announced the purchase of a syndicate which is to spend millions of British capital for the purchase of two of California's largest oil concerns. His associates are:

Lord Pierre, head of the White Star Steamship line; Sir Thomas Royden, deputy chairman of the directorate of the Cunard Steamship line; William C. Anderson, leading shipbuilder of Denmark and principal owner of the Deisel Engine Company; Sir William Garrett, who is famous for his work in Egyptian irrigation projects; Sir Edward Ward former secretary of the British war office and head of one of England's large steamship companies, and Andrew Weir, president of the Weir Steamship Company.

EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH VERDICT

An extraordinary situation has been created in Nice by the decision of the local tribunal in a case brought against one of the finest and newest hotels in the town by a hairdresser and wig-maker carrying on business in a street at the side of the hotel.

The hairdresser sued the proprietor of the hotel on the ground that his light had been spoiled by the height of the building that had been put up so near him; that his wigmaking required a strong light, and was in reality a work of art and of great value. He merely asked that the hotel should be pulled down.

The extraordinary thing is that judgment has been given in the hairdresser's favor, and the hotel proprietor has been ordered to take down a building representing a vast sum of money. The hotel proprietor has naturally determined to appeal, and has engaged a former minister of justice to defend his cause. In order to remove the affair out of the atmosphere of local intrigue or interests, the case is to be tried at Aix-en-Provence.—Kansas City Journal.

Harold Gilberg, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company who was injured in a fall from a motorcycle Sunday afternoon was removed from the Fort Shafter military hospital to the Queen's Hospital yesterday and while in a precarious condition, will survive his injuries according to reports from his bedside last night.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

Make it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all dealers, Remson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.